

expenses of the proceed-
which have occurred, the
have not amounted to a
Boston Courier.

DEMOCRAT.

RII, 12, 1842.

T WASHINGTON.

intelligence from Washington,
that opinion to form of its au-
re what may be the issue of
Congress.

the beginning of the pre-
it has been the secret policy
under a private committee or
ness—to delay all legislation
empty—and thus to "stop the
der to compel President Ty-
re chair, and to retire to Vir-
result, it is expected that
would then, for the re-
into the hands of the Speaker
dent of the Senate, by whom
administered entirely on the
ings.

session, a secret club con-
of Congress, was organized,
ange this project, and to car-
possible. This plan is to do
it all—provide no means to
res. This is to be effected,
but by delay, confusion, strata-
agems of able politicians.

of this conspiracy, in fore-
is, to procure from the pre-
measures:

United States Bank of \$50,-

ates Stocks to take the place

lock, \$200,000,000.

em, so as to allow the land

these measures is John Tyler,

the great stock-jobbing inter-

United States, would make a

ore, if he could be induced,

sign before the present, alias

closed the time for which

ord Democrat.

gh the country seems to be in

in relation to its finances,

gress lose sight of it in their

their time in a great measure

early animosities. Some are

the democratic party in common

o-nothing course. But there

sition by the members of the

solitary measure introduced

signs are in the majority and

The delay and responsibility

ing they now do will or can

they have squandered and in

three months ago would

Notes from being dishonored,

the country dishonored, and

on to act. Look at the sum

Mar. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and

and say if these things ought

made that Mr. Giddings be

lay Mr Giddings's Preamble

table. This motion rejected,

unanimous consent to go on

tion then passed, Yeas 125—

at this House holds the cou-

(Mr Giddings) as altogether

arrantable, and deserving the

ple of this country, and of this

stitute for the Loan Bill au-

to borrow money on bonds

was taken the House was

turned.

nal was read and some time

a resignation as a member of

the President in answer to

the requesting him to give the

of Congress who had applied

at declines giving the names

committee of the whole and

ould not keep a quorum and

se received the President's

passed a Resolution defending

age and reflecting severely on

y for condemning him with-
out evidence.

the Loan Bill be taken out of

day at 2 o'clock P. M. Ad-

s will then be acted on with-
out debate or rejected.

Message was being read Mr

ter reading be suspended.—

ood deal of interest and stirred

ago was not referred but de-

ordered to be printed.

the floor and said he had to bear

break lance, but he would en-

justice. And he went on to

in the Loan Bill, which fact

was adjourned.

received from the Secretary

it was shown that there were

Notes outstanding than was

h.

this speech in committee, and

said it was the policy of the Whig opposition to em-
barrass the Government and bring it into discredit and
contempt, in order that they might derive from its hu-
miliation an argument in favor of bringing Mr Clay
into the Presidency. This was the object of their do-
ing nothing policy. They preferred disgrace, disaster,
derangement, debt, ruin, under a particular chieftain,
to order, prosperity, and defence under any other chief-
tain. House adjourned.

March 28. No progress made in any business.—
Rayner made a speech in which he said the "judg-
ments of Heaven had come on the Whig party."—
True, and there let them stay. B. T. H.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

The N. Y. Herald states, on the authority of private
correspondent, on whom reliance might be placed,
that as soon as intelligence of the invasion of Texas
by the Mexicans arrived at Washington, on the very
same day, in fact, a special messenger brought des-
patches to the capital from our Minister at Mexico.
Although the precise nature of these despatches must
remain at present under the seal of secrecy, enough
of their nature is known to create anxiety and fore-
bodings for the future.

It is known that Santa Anna has refused, point blank,
to deliver up the American prisoners, at the instance
of Mr Ellis or Mr Thompson. A correspondence en-
sued between Santa Anna and our Minister, in the
course of which the former spoke of this country with
disdain and insolence.

It appears also, that Santa Anna undertook the ex-
pedition against Texas at the instance of Mr Packen-
ham, who is a brother of the General killed at the Bat-
tle of New Orleans, and that the money had been fur-
nished by the abolition interests in London, on a guar-
antee of the Churches and mines of Mexico.

It is also believed that the English government have
a design to take possession of Cuba, as soon as the
Mexican war shall have produced sufficient confusion
in the South, to give any color to such a proceeding.
The East India and abolition interests in England
have influenced the new British ministry to encourage
this state of things, in order to blot Texas out of ex-
istence, as a nation, get possession of Cuba, and abolish
slavery in all the Spanish West India Islands, by way
of destroying the Union, and the growing power of the
United States towards the South.

During the present summer, the British steamers
will swarm all over the coast of the United States,
from Boston to the Gulf of Mexico, and into every in-
let and bay of the West India they penetrate. It is
believed the British government have determined to
blot Texas from the family of nations, and to surround
the Anglo-American republic with a cordon of mili-
tary troops and steamers to frighten us into their own
terms.

The future is big with important events. It is time
for the people of this glorious republic to wake up from
their deep sleep, and to prepare for that mighty con-
flict that is yet to take place on the Atlantic between
the principles of a republican government, and those
of monarchy—between the Gothic prejudices and ty-
rannical barbarianism of past ages, and the hopes, the
liberty, the civilization and the glorious independence
of the future.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN PORTLAND.

For the first time since 1833, the Democrats of Port-
land have elected their city officers. On Tuesday
last, they elected their Mayor, four out of seven Al-
dermen, and ten out of twenty-one Councilmen. The
federalists elected two Aldermen and six Councilmen.
There was no choice of Alderman and Councilmen in
Ward No. 4, and no choice of two Councilmen in
Ward No. 1. The next day meetings were held in
both these wards to complete their elections. In ward
4, there was again no choice. In ward 1, the Demo-
crats elected two Councilmen. So that the Demo-
crats have now four Aldermen and twelve Council-
men elected, and the federalists two Aldermen and
six Councilmen.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ASHBURTON.

The British frigate Warspite, of 74 guns, comman-
ded by Sir John Hay, arrived off Annapolis, April 2d,
having on board Lord Ashburton, Special Minister,
from England, whose arrival in this country, for the
purpose of endeavoring to adjust the many difficulties
existing between the two governments, has been so
long expected.

New Minister to Mexico.—The Baltimore Sun states
on the authority of a private letter from Washington,
that Mr Ellis has been recalled from Mexico, and Gen
Vaddy Thompson will sail in a few days, in the U. S.
ship Macedonia, with definite instructions in regard
to the American prisoners now in chains under the
direction of the tyrant Santa Anna.

Great Fire in New York.—On the 31st ult. a fire
broke out in Delancy street and consumed about fifty
principal houses and a large number of humble dwell-
ings in their rear. The number of houses destroyed
was not less than one hundred, and about two thou-
sand persons were deprived of shelter. The loss of
property is stated at \$110,000, but perhaps at no fire
in that city was there ever half as much suffering
caused to the poor and needy as in this.

There has been a large meeting of citizens in Phil-
adelphia, where resolutions were passed complaining
of the neglect of public business by Congress, and
urging the passage by that body of the Apportionment
Bill, the adoption of measures for national defence,
the settlement of the currency and tariff questions,
and less quarrelling and more attention to the inter-
ests of the country generally.

Eastern Steamboats.—The Kennebec Journal states
the singular fact that only one life has been lost by
steamboats in New England waters, east of Boston,
since they came in use, now near 20 years, and this
was that of a man who jumped overboard from the
New England in his fright.

The Law's delay.—At the district Court sitting at
Belfast, Maine, last week, the jury decided in a case
which was commenced two years before, for the re-
covery of ninety-two cents. The costs have been about
four hundred dollars.

Connecticut Redeemed!

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!!

The Hartford Times of Tuesday eve, brings
us returns from 94 towns, in which the gain of
the Democratic ticket over the Whig ticket since
April, 1841, is Five Thousand Five Hundred
and Sixty Three! In these towns Cleveland, the
Democratic candidate, is 975 votes ahead of Ellis-
worth, and he has been undoubtedly elected. In
1841, Ellsworth's majority over Nicoll, was 5,593.
In the election of members of the Legislature, the
Democrats have been even still more successful.
In 82 towns heard from, they have elected 69
Representatives, while the Whigs have elected
but 25, and the Abolitionists 2. Of the Senators
known to have been elected, 10 are Democratic
and 5 Whigs.

The towns to be heard from gave, last year
for Nicoll, 6,443; Ellsworth, 7,453.

On this highly gratifying result, the Hartford
Times remarks:—
"It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that
we announce to our Democratic friends through-
out the Union, the result of the election held in
this State on Monday. DEMOCRACY IS
TRIUMPHANT! Through the length and
breadth of the State, her proud flag is unfurled,
and waves over one of the most complete and tri-
umphant victories ever achieved in Connecticut,
by any party. Both branches of the Legislature
are ours—the State ticket is ours—complete with-
out doubt. In joint ballot we shall, from present
appearances, have two thirds.

"When we consider the tremendous influence
with which the Democrats had to contend—the
army of office holders—the Banks and Corpora-
tions generally—we must confess we are surpris-
ed at the overwhelming defeat of our opponents.
But the people are sick of Whiggery—disgusted
with their false promises and corruptions, and
have torn themselves from their embrace, even in
Connecticut. We anticipated a victory, but not
one so overwhelming. The 'sober second thought'
has well and faithfully done its work."

RHODE ISLAND.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island, on
Saturday last, by a vote of 60 to 6, passed an Act
declaring illegal and void, all town, ward or other
meetings, for the choice of town, County or State
officers, except at the times and in the manner
prescribed by law; and subjecting to a fine of
\$500 to 1000 and imprisonment for six months,
any person who shall act as moderator, warden
or clerk, in any such meetings. Also subjecting
any person who shall signify that he will accept
any executive, legislative, judicial, or magisterial
office, by virtue of any such pretended election,
to a fine of \$2000 and imprisonment for one year.
Also declaring any person who shall assume to
exercise any such office, not being duly elected
thereto according to the laws of the State, guilty
of TREASON, and punishable with imprisonment
for life. All offences under this Act are to be
tried before the Supreme Judicial Court only.—
The Noes were Messrs. Atwell, W. S. Burges,
Gavit, Keech, Thurston, and Walling.

Resolutions were reported in connexion with
the bill, requesting the Governor to issue his
Proclamation exhorting the people "to give aid
and countenance to those who, in violation of
the law, may attempt to set up a government in
opposition to the existing government of the State,
and calling upon them to support the constituted
authorities for the preservation of the public peace,
and in the execution of those laws on which the
security of all depends." Also, authorizing His
Excellency "to adopt such measures as in his op-
inion may be necessary in the recess of the Leg-
islature, to execute the laws and preserve the State
from domestic violence, and that he be and is
herby authorized to draw on the General Treasury
for such sums as may be required for these
purposes."

The Providence Evening Chronicle also states
that the Adjutant General, by command of the
Governor, has issued his order for the military
throughout the State, to hold themselves in readi-
ness to appear armed and equipped at thirty
minutes notice.

These measures, have occasioned great excite-
ment in the State, and there seems a possibility
that a conflict between the supporters of the Peo-
ple's Constitution and the Royal Charter may
take place.

The Providence Express, a paper recently es-
tablished by the Free Suffrage party, expresses the
utmost indignation at the passage of this Act,
which, it says, "will rouse an insulted people into
action, and, it is apprehended, may have a
tragic termination." Again it says, this law "can
never be enforced; but its authors may adopt the
style of an ancient martyr, and exclaim, 'we have
this day kindled such a torch in Rhode Island, as
shall never be extinguished.'"

LATER FROM TEXAS.

MORE THUNDER. THE INVASION CONFIRMED.
Advices from Galveston to the 22d of March
were received at New Orleans on the 24th, put-
ting aside the intelligence last received concern-
ing the invasion, and re-establishing the accounts
originally published, with additions. The invading
force is now set down at twenty thousand,
and the retrograde movement from San Antonio
is said to have been only a ruse de guerre to draw
the Texan forces within striking distance of a
vastly superior force. This intelligence seems
to have come mainly in a letter from Victoria,
dated March 16th, which says, on the authority
of friendly Mexicans who had come in, that one
body of 9000 was advancing to Victoria on the
Matamoros road and another of 12,000 on that
leading to San Antonio. Similar accounts were
brought in by spies.

The detachment that captured San Antonio is
now said to have been only the advanced guard
of the 12,000.
Under these circumstances the Texans are ur-
gent, as may be supposed, in their calls for "im-
migrants," and for such articles of commerce as
powder, lead, muskets and money. The Galveston
committee of vigilance dispatched first a pilot
boat and then a steamboat to New Orleans, the
latter of which brought the news.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Intel-
ligencer, however, does not put much faith in
these new or renewed accounts.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Jas.
W. McCulloch, of Maryland, as First Comptroller
of the Treasury.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPY.—A N. Y. paper shows on this subject in the following style:—

"Both the people and the Government of Great
Britain make a great show of philanthropy in re-
spect to the slave trade, and are constantly clam-
oring against other nations where slavery exists;
and yet it is well known that the Government of
Great Britain itself is at this moment engaged in
the slave trade to a greater extent than was ever
practised by any nation. She employs an im-
mense marine, nominally, for the suppression of
the trade, and yet that marine is directly support-
ed from the profits of the trade. The operation
has been thus described: 'The cruisers on the
African coast are seldom known to prevent the
stealing of the negroes, but generally catch the
vessels, with all on board. The uninitiated might
then suppose that the negroes would be immedi-
ately discharged. Not so, however. They are
taken over to the coast of Brazil, and sold by
British authority into servitude for eight years,
generally at \$50 a head, in order to pay the ex-
pense of their capture. The negroes are then
registered, and turned into plantations among
other slaves, from 1,000 to 10,000 in number
where of course it is utterly impossible to recog-
nize individuals. Semi-annually the surgeon of
the plantation makes a report of the health of the
slaves, and at the expiration of the eight years the
returns show that they have nearly all died off.
The Government of Great Britain have been en-
abled to keep in active service a powerful marine,
ready for any emergency, at but little expense to
themselves. These facts are well known on the
Brazilian coast, and it is to perpetuate this system
that the right of searching the vessels of all other
nations, of constituting herself 'the marine police
of the world,' is claimed."

A HEROIC BOY.—Joseph Dark, the son of Mr.
William Dark, of this Parish, a lad about twelve
years of age, a few nights since, in company with
a negro boy still smaller than himself, while hunt-
ing for a wild Cat which was supposed to have
committed great ravages upon the smaller animals
of the neighborhood, came across a male Tiger
of the largest size. Young Dark was armed with
a rifle, and although three miles from assistance,
determined to encounter the American King of the
woods. The first shot only wounded the ani-
mal, which sprang from the tree on which it was
crouched, and severely injuring one of the dogs,
took to another tree. The heroic boy, not the
least intimidated by the growls and glaring eye-
balls of the ferocious and infuriated monster, re-
loaded his rifle rode up within the spring of the
tiger, and deliberately shot him through the heart.
The two boys together were not able to move the
carcass from the ground, and had to go a distance
of three miles for assistance. If our boys of 12
years old, can encounter and conquer animals,
not inferior in size and ferociousness to the Bengal
Tiger, John Bull had better be cautious how he
goes to war with us, at least he had better keep
away from the Rapides. What will city boys,
who would fear to take a ground squirrel by the
tail, say to this exploit?

Mr. William Dark has since killed the female
mate to this animal.—Red River (La.) Repub-
lican.

A Mother selling her Child as a Slave.—A
strange and revolting case came before one of
the courts of Baltimore on Saturday last. A col-
ored girl named Sally Jeffries, the daughter of a
white woman named Ann Connor, filed a petition
for freedom against her mother, who had taken
the girl to the house of a slave-dealer in that city
and offered to dispose of her as a slave for life.
It was shown that for some time the girl had
been confined by desire of the respondent, Ann
Connor, in the custody of the dealer already al-
luded to, until she was brought into court on
Saturday. The mercenary mother pertinaciously
claimed her daughter as her slave, and said
that the child was given her by its own father,
not denying that she was herself the girl's moth-
er. The court desired her to acknowledge the
freedom of her child by filling a response to the
petition to that effect, or give bail for her appear-
ance to answer the charge of being the mother of the
petitioner. To this decision she attempted to
respond by saying she would acquiesce, "if the
court would make the girl go home with her and
be her servant;" she was not permitted to in-
sult the court by adding more, and ordered to
be removed. Shortly afterwards she stated her
willingness to file the acknowledgement, and the
girl was released. She refused her mother's pro-
posal to go home with her, and well she might.

ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—There
is no limit to the pranks that are played with the
old monster. A few days ago the Sheriff of this
county put out a red flag in front of the Bank
of the United States in New York, and then in
a small room in the bank commenced selling
large quantities of notes and bills of various
kinds, the property of the bank. There were
some half a dozen persons present, but Mr.
Richard Alsop was the principal, if not the only
purchaser. Mr. George Griswold, we believe,
did not bid against him. The sale had been ad-
vertised, we presume according to law, by the
sheriff, that is, by posting notices in sundry places
where nobody reads them, but no notice of the
sale was advertised in any of the commercial papers
where all such things are looked for. In the sale
bundles of notes of the nominal amount of fifty-
sixty, and seventy thousand dollars, were knock-
ed off for a few hundred, equal on an average to
one cent on the dollar. Some great names sold
at very small prices. The whole affair would be
worth looking into by the injured stockholders
and creditors of the bank, were it not that the
whole management has been such a tissue of vil-
lany as to discourage any one from going into
particulars. Gentlemen who have lost a hun-
dred thousand dollars worth of reputation lately,
ought to have some means of remunerating them-
selves.—Journal of Commerce.

Mr. J. Marshall of Leeds, Yorkshire, England,
has built a mill for the manufacture of flax, on a
room of which, supposed to be the largest in
the world,—covers upwards of two acres of
ground. It is lighted from the top by skylights,
and the portion not required for the glass is cov-
ered with soil and laid out as a garden. The
firm employ in their manufactory at this place
upwards of 1500 persons.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—Mr. Downing of
Newburg, has lately practised with success, a new
mode of grafting, the object being to test the
quality of fruits raised from seeds in a shorter
period than would be possible by permitting such
seedling to stand until time of bearing.

The method is, to put the top of a shoot from
a seedling tree, or a new variety, when it is de-
sirable to procure a specimen immediately, upon
the top of a thrifty shoot of middle aged fruit
bearing tree; the process being simply to take
thrifty shoots, about a quarter of an inch in di-
ameter and cut them in a slanting manner clear
through, so as to detach about four inches of the
top from the rest, making the line of the angle
about an inch—the stock being cut in the same
manner. The backs are to be then carefully uni-
ted, and bound with yarn, covering the whole
with grafting wax to exclude the air. By this
mode, fruit may be obtained in a short time,
so as to test its value at an early day, the op-
eration being simple with scarcely a fear of fail-
ure.

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.—A letter from an
officer of the U. S. frigate Columbia, published
in the National Intelligencer of Saturday, says:
"We are sailing entirely upon the temperance
principle, from the captain down to the smallest
boy on board. We give as a substitute hot coffee
to the watch, when they come on deck in the
night, and we find they like this exceedingly. I
sincerely hope that the rest of the vessels of our
Navy will follow the noble example set them by
the officers and crew of the Columbia; for I am
now convinced that the sailors in our Navy do
not require the spirit part of their ration. I have
always been a strong advocate for giving the men
liquor; but my late observation, during very hard
and severe weather, with continuous rains, and
the thermometer down to the freezing point, has
made me ten times as strongly opposed to it."

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.—Much activity
now prevails at this Yard. The Columbus, ship
of the line, is in the Dry Dock, refitting, and it
is said is to proceed to the Mediterranean station.
The Ohio takes her place as a Receiving Ship.
The frigate Cumberland, on the stocks, is ready
for launching, and awaits orders to that effect.—
She is a first class frigate, and will carry about
70 guns. There is also a small vessel, a brig-
we believe, in a new house, which has been set
up the past winter, which will be ready for launch-
ing soon. The Vermont and Virginia, ships
of the line, still remain in statu quo. These
vessels should be finished and launched immedi-
ately, as they are fast decaying as they now are.
Boston Ledger.

Our Congress is mad, to a certainty. There
is hardly a glimmering of reason to be discerned
in any of their doings. While our foreign rela-
tions are in a most critical condition, and our
Treasury bankrupt, Congress is playing all sorts
of Tomfoolery, electioneering for the next Presi-
dent, and quarrelling about insignificant points of
order, &c. It would be vastly better for the peo-
ple that they should adjourn. They keep the
people in a constant state of excitement, by their
crooked and uncertain course.

J. Sheridan Hogan, or M'Leon the 2d,
who, our readers will recollect, was arrested
some time since charged with being engaged in
the destruction of the steamer Caroline and the
murder of Amos Durfee, and discharged, owing
to some informality in the warrant; after holi-
esting a week or two in Canada, returned to Roch-
ester, N. Y., where he was again arrested upon
the affidavit of Dr. Theller, on Thursday last.—
On Friday afternoon, he was brought up for ex-
amination; but in consequence of some objec-
tions being raised to the validity of the process
by which he was arrested, the examination was
postponed until the next day. The Rochester
Democrat says:—"The affair excites but little
attention; our citizens being mostly in favor of
dismissing the fellow with proper marks of con-
tempt."

BANK CHARTERS EXPIRING. Exchange Bank
Portland, Me., surrendered its charter in May
1840, and has already divided 40 per cent. of its
capital. In October last the circulation was only
\$624. The time allowed by law for closing
its affairs will expire May 9, 1842.

The charter of the City Bank, Portland, Me.,
was surrendered April 6, 1840, and its bills, to
be redeemed, must be presented on or before
April 6, 1842. Circulation in October last was
\$4,442.

The Lafayette Bank, Bangor, Me., surren-
dered its charter April 6, 1841, and will close
its affairs April 6, 1843. In October last their
circulation was \$3,800.

The Commercial Bank, Bangor, Me., surren-
dered its charter April 6, 1840, and will cease to
redeem its bills at the expiration of two years
from that date. Circulation in May last, \$3,-
433.

THE LOAN BILL.—says the National Intelli-
gencer,—"has passed the House of Representa-
tives, and may be expected, in a few days, to pass
the Senate in a shape, which will, it is presumed,
insure success in the accomplishment of its object."
The object of the bill, we presume, is to enable
the Treasurer to borrow money; and the form,
which is to insure success to that object is the per-
mission to sell the stock at 50 or 75 per cent dis-
count.—Boston Courier.

The Mormons have found a new book
called the Book of Abraham. It purports to
have been written by that patriarch, and is said
to have been found in the Catacombs of Egypt
by an English traveller who brought it away
with eleven mummies. Jo Smith is engaged in
translating this book for the Nauvoo "Times
and Seasons." We have seen a copy of "The
Times"—a viler caricature of Abraham could
not be fabricated than that which appears on its
title-page.—Argus.

Proposed State of Iowa.—A law passed at the late
session of the Legislature of Iowa providing for an
expression of the people for or against a State govern-
ment.

A BIG ITEM.—The debts of three individuals
in New York, who have applied for the benefit
of the Bankrupt Law, amount to more than two
millions of dollars. The debts of these gentle-
men are estimated as follows: Baily Keeler &
Rensen, are about \$690,000; those of Seth Geer,
\$487,000; and those of Peter Styvesant, \$1,-
053,037 62.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.—Paul Beck, Esq., an old
and wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, has pre-
sented to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
his entire collection of paintings, valued at \$50,-
000. Three of the paintings alone cost \$12,000.

The National Intelligencer admits that Mr.
Trumbull, member of Congress from Connecticut,
abstracted the government paper to print election-
eering circulars on.

DELAWARE has a surplus of half a million in
her treasury. The Pennsylvanian says, to put
Delaware in one's "breeches pocket" now-a-days,
would be a very pleasant matter.

The Canada papers are discussing the expedi-
ency of imposing a duty on American wheat and
flour imported into Canada. Public opinion ap-
pears to be divided on the question. The wheat
growing districts (of Canada) demand protection.

Mon. James Buchanan has been nominated a
candidate for the Presidency in 1844, by a large
Democratic meeting holden at Harrisburg, Pa.,
on the 23d ult.

Dea. John Whitman, of East Bridgewater, en-
tered his 108th year on Monday last. He is un-
doubtedly the oldest person in this State, if not
in the United States.

A company of 70 emigrants, well armed and
equipped, left Mobile on the 24th ult. for Texas
on an exploring expedition.

From Florida.—Accounts have been received from
Pease Creek, that Major Belknap has captured twenty
six Indians, men, women and children, making forty-
nine sent it by him within a week or two.

sive article against office-nough. The eyes of the fire. He rushed into the stranger with the epithets "coward," and told him he